

Virginia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Virginia in 1996, accounting for 21,284 deaths, or 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 9,173 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,855 deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 69% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

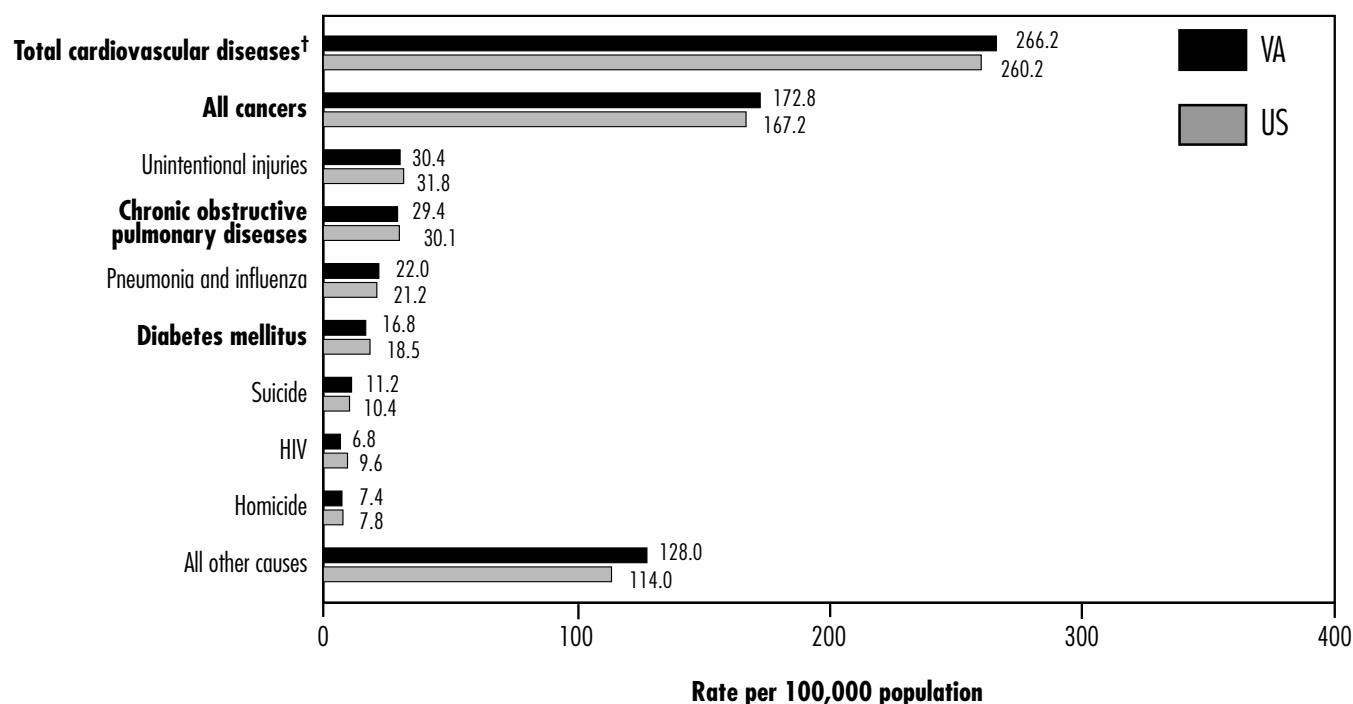
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Virginia in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 104% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 29,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Virginia in 1999, including 4,100 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,300 Virginia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 226,709 adults in Virginia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,259 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,857 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 152% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Virginia Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (117.1 per 100,000 in Virginia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.7 per 100,000 in Virginia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Virginia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 26% of men and 20% of women in Virginia reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 32% of blacks, 31% of Hispanics, and 22% of whites.
- Seventy-eight percent of men and 69% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of blacks, 52% of whites, and 51% of Hispanics were overweight.

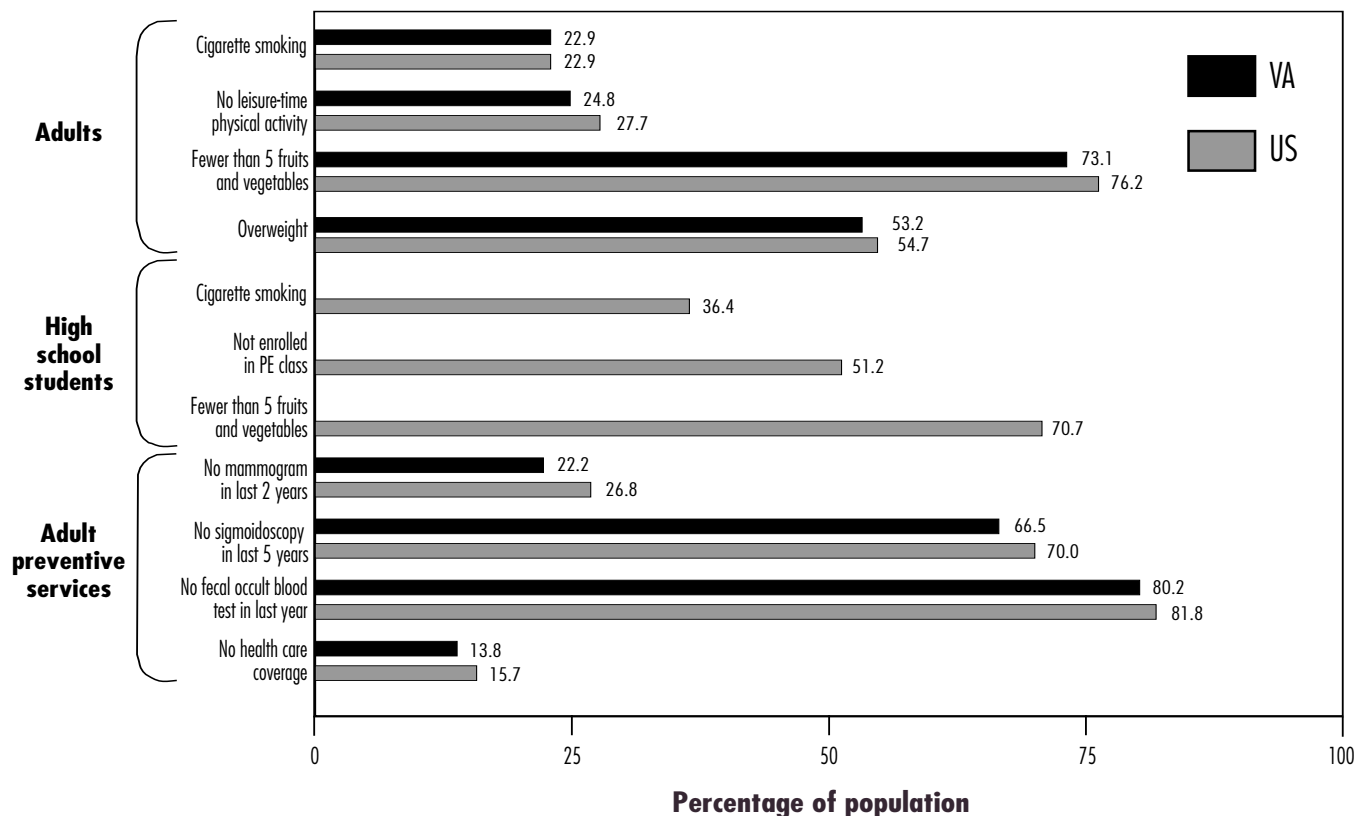
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Virginia.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of whites and 20% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 70% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among those aged 50 years or older, 82% of men and 79% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 26% of Hispanics and 20% of blacks, compared with 11% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Virginia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.